

as a tonic for baby chicks; effective as a preventive for all bowel troubles; effective to help maintain health and vigor in adult birds; effective as a treatment of birds out of condition; and effective as a treatment for disease; and that the C. C. Special was effective when used alone or in connection with C. C. Tonic, as a worm preventive and as a treatment for infested birds. Misbranding of both products was alleged for the further reason that they contained alcohol and the label on the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity and proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On May 18, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$80 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22592. Adulteration of chloroform liniment. U. S. v. Blumauer-Frank Drug Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. no. 31325. Sample no. 30787-A.)

This case was based on an interstate shipment of chloroform liniment sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, which failed to conform to the requirements of the said pharmacopoeia.

On May 2, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., a corporation, Portland, Oreg., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 1, 1932, from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, of a quantity of chloroform liniment that was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "B. F. C. Co. * * * Chloroform Liniment Contains 67% Alcohol * * * Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., Portland, Oregon."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained in each 1,000 cc not more than 16.4 g of camphor, and 42.1 percent of alcohol by volume, whereas the pharmacopoeia provides that chloroform liniment shall contain in each 1,000 cc not less than 31.5 g of camphor, and not less than 43 percent of alcohol by volume.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Contains 67% Alcohol", borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading, since the article contained less than 67 percent of alcohol. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article contained alcohol and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On May 2, 1934, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22593. Adulteration and misbranding of oil of lavender and sodium biphosphate. U. S. v. James Good, Inc., Thomas F. Meehan and John James Cram. Pleas of nolo contendere. Judgment of guilty. Fines, \$50. (F. & D. no. 31327. Sample nos. 37487-A, 37527-A.)

This case was based on shipments of drugs that were represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard but which were found to be below the standard established by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On May 4, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against James Good, Inc., a corporation trading at Philadelphia, Pa., and Thomas Meehan and John James Cram, of Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 20, 1933, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of quantities of oil of lavender and sodium biphosphate which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Oil of Lavender [or "Sodium Biphosphate"] U. S. P. * * * James Good, Inc. Philadelphia."

It was alleged in the information that the articles were adulterated in that they were sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation in the following respects: The oil of lavender yielded less than